irradiating the biocompatible albumin lamina and the proteinaceous material with energy sufficient to fuse the biocompatible albumin lamina to the proteinaceous material and/or the lesion site.

15. (Once Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is irradiated sufficiently to achieve substantial hemostasis at the lesion site.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina has an albumin concentration of about 50% to 58%.

17. (Once Amended) The method of claim 14, further comprising:
clamping off blood supply to the lesion site of the solid visceral organ.

18. (Once Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the proteinaceous material is fluidic and is applied to a thickness of 100–1000 μm.

Cancel ~~claim~~ 18a.

19. The method of claim 14, wherein the energy-absorbing material comprises a chromophore and the energy is light energy of a wavelength absorbed by the chromophore to fuse the biocompatible albumin lamina to the lesion site.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is translucent to light energy.

21. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the wherein the proteinaceous material is fluidic and is applied to a thickness of 100–250um.

22. (New) The method of claim 14 wherein the biocompatible denatured albumin lamina contains sufficient water content to be pliable and has a thickness in a range of 75μm to 300 μm.

23. (New) The method of claim 21 wherein the albumin lamina has a thickness of about 250 μm.

24. (New) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina has a tensile strength of at least about 625 kPa.

25. (New) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina has an elasticity of about 1700 kPa to 4000 kPa.

26. (New) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina contains a chromophore.

27. (New) The method of claim 27 wherein the chromophore is indocyanine green.

28. (New) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina contains at least one biologically active agent.